BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 5 00
" 3 months.....15 00
" 6 months.....25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....5 00
" 6 months.....10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A CONTEST WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—We believe there is no longer a contest about negroes being allowed to trade in market, so far as the candidates now in the field are concerned. If we understand the position of the candidates it is about this: They will prohibit negroes from buying any thing in market without a special order, enumerating the article or articles to be purchased, the said order stating that such article or articles are for family use; and no negro shall be allowed to sell without a written order setting forth the article or articles he may sell. This is fair and just, as it allows widows, invalids, &c., to send their servants to market, and at the same time cuts out the negro speculators. If any candidate dissents from this he will please let the people hear from him.

In regard to shopkeepers purchasing to sell again, we think there should be some action taken to prevent it, and we doubt not it will be done. Again it will become if not a "military necessity," a necessity higher than a military one. So we shall let the question rest there." We feel that we have done our duty. Let the voters do theirs.

ANOTHER "BROKEN SWORD."—It is said that Gen Cass, was so indignant at Hull's surrender that he broke his sword over an old stump. It is also said of Col. Washington, at the battle of the Cowpens, that he pursued Tarleton, individually, with "more valor than prudence." One of our recently returned Home Guard officers also broke his sword upon leaving Kinston; but, while we acknowledge him a hero that has smelt powder and heard the whizzing of bullets, we cannot compare him with either of the heroes above named; but we think the breaking of his sword was attributable to his having more zeal than discretion, for he broke it over a darkie's head. This shows his zeal, but if he had been discreet he would have struck any other part of the "body corporate." No weapon can come in contact with an Ethiopian skull without sustaining damage.

MARKET YESTERDAY.—Yesterday morning was decidedly rainy—none of the slow dripping kind—but real pouring down showers. We attended market, where we found a little beef, two hogs, about a peck of walnuts and few dozens of eggs; the eggs, however had been purchased by a Yankee, named Bib, who is one of the many negro speculators that infest our market, and well known about town as a retailer of cooked provisions. Will the authorities stop such proceedings? Or will white men, who have families to support, see such matters into their own hands?

TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF BEARD.—Many of our young men who went out on the late Home Guard expedition returned with a beard much more visible than when they left. We advise all youngsters, ambitions of facial hirsute adornment, to spend sometime in the army. One young man, whose increased beard the "Local" admired so much that he asked him how it came to improve so rapidly, said "*That* much was scared out of him." A "scare" and a beard! What youth would hesitate? Go to "the front."

"THE CITY OF AUCTIONEERS."—At the present time the City of Raleigh may be designated as "The City of Auctioneers." Its designation as "The City of Oaks" is temporarily suspended. We believe there are now six or seven auction houses, and only three or four merchants. One consolation to us is that the Auctioneers pay better than the Oaks, for the tender care of our city fathers will not permit the oaks to be used as firewood. Otherwise we should give the oaks the preference—in cold weather.

MEETING OF MECHANICS.—We dropped in to the meeting of Mechanics held at the Mayor's office on Monday night, and found it decidedly "a crowded house." We presume the proceedings will be furnished for publication. We were surprised to find so many present, but a friend remarked to us that a hanging, a circus, a camp-meeting, or an exemption meeting would always attract a crowd.

Brown met Smith yesterday morning. Brown was going to and Smith was returning from market. Smith had a drooping, dripping umbrella. Brown had the cape of his overcoat pulled over his head. The following brief conversation ensued:

Brown:—What did you get in market, Smith?

Smith:—I got a wet umbrella.

NEGRO SALES.—Messrs. Askew & Co. sold a number of negroes at auction yesterday. Men brought from $4,500 to $5,200. Women from $4,000 to $5,475. Boys, ten to twelve years old, averaged $4,000. Girls from $3,500 to $4,000. Men, to work on farms, hired at an average of $850.

The above is the only street item we could catch during the day, and that got wet and had to retire into the house. Street items do not like rain any more than a cat. The clerk of the weather gave us no variety yesterday, except an interlude of thunder and lightning during one of the heaviest showers, which drove auctioneers, darkies, and even white folks under shelter.—Persons having darkies to dispose of can judge by the above figures where it is best to send them for sale.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes to that paper a long complaint about the conduct of the United States Government in leaving its men in the Confederate prisons. It says:

In my opinion, the Secretary has taken and obstinately held a position of cold-blooded policy (that is he thinks is policy) in this matter, more cruel than anything done by the secessionists. Ostensibly and officially saying he will not exchange at all unless the secession leaders will give us on average terms, all the blacks they capture in military action. The Secretary has also said (and this is the basis of his course and policy) that it is not for the benefit of the Government of the United States that the power of the secessionists should be repleted by some 50,000 men in good condition now in our hands, besides getting relieved of the support of nearly the same number of human wrecks and ruins, of no advantage to us, now in theirs.

Major General Butler, in my opinion, has also incorporated in the question of exchange a needless amount of personal pique and unbecoming obstinacy. He, too, has taken his stand on the exchange of all black soldiers, has persisted in it without regard to consequences, and has made the whole of the large and complicated question of general exchange turn upon that one item alone, while it is but a drop in the bucket.—Then he makes it too much a personal contest and matter of vanity who shall conquer, and an occasion to revenge the bad temper and insults of the South toward himself.

In my opinion, the anguish and death of those ten to fifteen thousand American young men, with all the added and incalculable sorrow, long drawn out, amid families at home rests mainly upon the heads of members of our own Government; and if they persist, the death of the remainder of the Union prisoners, and often worse than death, will be added.

The Times, in an editorial on the same subject, uses the following language:

It is worse than useless to disguise or ignore the fact that the condition of Union prisoners in rebel hands is exciting the profoundest feeling in the public mind, and that the action of the Government upon the subject is not regarded with satisfaction. This feeling is perfectly natural, and not unreasonable. So far as the public has been informed of the action of the Government, that action does not seem adequate to the great emergencies of the case. And while the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties, we feel that nothing but absolute necessity—no question of etiquette, no fear of embarrassing concessions, no question of policy and expediency merely—should lead the Government to permit forty thousand of our soldiers to perish by starvation and exposure at the hands of their Southern captors.

THE ORPHAN FUND—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Parties who have given their personal bonds to the "North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund" are respectfully requested to remit the *interest* due thereon up to January 1, 1865. The object of this call is to enable the Directors to make appropriations and put the Fund at once to its intended uses. We have already assisted several orphans of soldiers and desire to extend our operations every year. The proposed plan, which I am very sure the Directors will adopt, is to assign certain amounts to each county, and allow the Directors of that county to draw upon the Treasurer up to a certain limit, to take advantage of all the generous offers made by existing schools and colleges and the University, and to supplement these liberalities by appropriations from this Fund. It is believed that this simple plan will combine *all* the suggestion made by the press and by gentlemen who have given this subject the benefit of their consideration, and will most promptly do the most good to the largest numbers.

Let it be noticed that we do not call for the payment of the bonds. As the *interest* is all that we can use we prefer that the bonds shall stand. If paid we must re-invest. But if gentlemen desire to take up their bonds, let them also remember the interest.

In many counties there are thousands of dollars of subscription not [illegible] or bonded. Will not subscribers promptly close up their subscriptions?

The address of the Tresurer is Jno. G. Williams, Esq, Raleigh, N. C.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors is on the *third Thursday of March*, 1865, in Raleigh. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Agent.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865 NO. 52

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Nothing received by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

"PEACE IN NINETY DAYS."—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, an Administration paper, has the following soothing sensation:

"IMPORTANT RUMOR.—A gentleman of high position in this State reports that the President has under consideration a joint offer from England and France to guarantee our independence, provided the negroes be emancipated at the end of fifty years. This may account for the rabid desire of the Yankees for our ports of entry. It may also account for old Blair's flying trip to Richmond."

Of course the "patriots and property holders" will jump at this proposition, for they never cared anything for the negro no way:—only want to get clear of the Yankees. True, they have talked about the sacredness of the institution, its divine origin, &c., but they were only joking.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—Creech & Litchford—Negro man, &c., at auction.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy—Forty-seventh session will commence 16th Jan.

R. Hooker, Hillsboro, N. C.—Desirable property for sale.

PERSONS wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan 6.

APPLES—Green	$40
Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$10 50
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel,	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR—	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
OATS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$20
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$30

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Negro Man At Auction!

ON THURSDAY THE 12TH INST., IN FRONT OF our Store, I will sell one NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, a perfect sound and healthy. Also, one horse wagon, and sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 11-2t Auctioneers.

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.

Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 16th of January, 1865.

All students required to drill.

For Particulars, address the Principal.

J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-d6t Raleigh, N C

CITY ELECTION.

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.

Jan 10-tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H. TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward.

Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS.

Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully

Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq, as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq, a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10 dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.

Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.

Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,

Jan 2-td J. J. OVERBY.

**Standard copy till day.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec. 30-d&w6t

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-dim w4t

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Rates of ADVERTISING in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One square, one week.....$10 00
" " two weeks.....16 00
" " three weeks.....20 00
" " one month.....30 00
" " two months.....36 00
" " three months.....44 00
" " six months.....72 00
" " twelve months.....144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted twice, thrice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
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JUNE					1	2	3
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OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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DEC'R						1	2
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	31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARRIN.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
Dec 30 dtf J. W. HARRISON.

☞ Standard copy.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3-dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

**Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-d1mw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9 tf SETH PENNY.

Ranaway! $100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, NEAR Forestville, on the 1st of January, 1865, a Negro girl, by the name of MARTHA, about 16 years of age. Said girl is black, and likely—no marks recollected—has holes in the ears pierced for rings. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me at Forestville, or confined in any jail so I can get her. J. J. PENNELL,

Jan 5 6t* Forestville, N. C.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we each November make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew it at once.

A Word to Our Friends.

The papers of the Confederacy are, almost everywhere, raising their terms, and unless our friends exert themselves a little and extend our circulation, we shall be compelled to advance our rates. Our circulation is very good, considering the condition of the country, but a little exertion on the part of our subscribers would double it in a few weeks; and the increase would enable us to publish at our present rates for some time longer. Will not each one of our subscribers try to get us one or two more, at the present subscription rates; Daily, $25 for 6 months; $15 for three months: Weekly, $10 for six months; and $5 for three months. When the Express is not convenient send by mail.

Brutalities of the War.

The nature of man, in his fallen estate, is bad at best, and war in any country developes the worst traits of his character; but we never have believed that the outrages committed by the American people, on one another, were half as bad, in the present war, as many fanatics would have the world believe. The Yankees have committed many acts of cruelty well calculated to make humanity blush; and some of our soldiers have degraded the cause for which they have been fighting; but the way in which we have lied on each other has been such as to cause the world to set us all down as savages.

We all know what horrible stories were circulated and published concerning Federal "outrages" at Milledgeville, but from the testimony of Georgians themselves it seems that none of them really occurred. The editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a clergyman in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which he was requested to correct the story of Yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville whilst Sherman held that place. The writer had been assured by General Wayne that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that General Beauregard, who was there after Sherman, has stated that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The writer says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite public feeling against the enemy. He naturally concludes, that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah.

It is one of the disgraceful incidents connected with this amazing march of Sherman through Georgia, that the world has been treated to lies of all sorts by the people of that State.

Just so; there has been a great deal of lieing, in Georgia and elsewhere, for the purpose of exasperating the people and continuing a useless butchery, and no paper has been more eager to give currency to and endorse all such outrageous falsehoods than the *Observer*. In fact, to the extent of its influence, it has done as much to deceive the people and protract the war, as any paper in the Southern States. If the *Observer* will observe closely it will see that this disposition to lie is about as common in the South as in the North; and we tell the conductors of that *Destructive* sheet that nothing but peace will give us better morals or save us from abject slavery. The strife is an unnatural one, it is productive of evil and evil only, and the virtue and common sense left in the land should demand that it be stopped. It was commenced by designing, wicked men, and is continued by them, and until they are set aside we shall have no peace, no security; no truth, justice or liberty.

OFFICE REGULATIONS.—Our counting room, front room, first floor, is always open from daylight till 10 o'clock at night, and we are happy to see, attend to, wait upon and entertain our friends there, at any time and at all times: and our *sanctum*, or the room occupied and used by the Editor, on the 2nd floor, is always open and in it he will be pleased to see and entertain his friends and the public; but our press room and the composing room are private apartments, intended solely and entirely for the use of our employees, and they will hereafter be absolutely and positively closed to all persons save those having business to transact. Company, in these rooms, seriously interfered with our business, and consequently cannot be admitted. We know that our friends, who have our interest at heart, will take this in the spirit in which it is intended.

We received through the post office, yesterday morning, a printed slip, calling on the candidates for Commissioner in the several Wards of the city, to address the people at the Court House, with a request for us to publish, but as no name and no money to pay for the publication accompanied the document, we cannot publish. If the party sending it will give us his name we will publish, but not otherwise.

We received no Richmond mail yesterday. The Piedmont railroad carries no mail agent, and seems to be a "demoralized" concern generally. We hope things will improve.

Gen. Hood's Army.

The admission of Gen. Hood that he had to leave 60 pieces of artillery in front of Nashville, coupled with the last Northern news from Tennessee, leads to the conclusion that Hood's army is in a deplorable condition. If the statements of the enemy, relative to the capture of wagons, mules, &c., be correct, it is evident that the army is without artillery or transportation; and that demoralization, desertion and straggling has followed to an alarming extent, there can be no doubt. These things being so the authorities had better look them in the face, and put some one at the head of that army that can restore confidence, maintain discipline, and rally the people of Alabama and Mississippi to the importance of the crisis; for unless something is done and that speedily, that whole country is gone from the Confederacy. Tennessee is gone, and without extraordinary efforts be made to save Alabama and Mississippi, they will follow.

"Are the State Governments anything or nothing?"—*Conservative.*

Nothing: absolutely and positively nothing, when you have a truckling Governor, and a Legislature composed of men who have not the moral courage to do right and save their people from abject slavery, thorough ruin and complete despotism. When State Governments are managed by men who are cowed by the terrorism of a corrupt, ambitious, designing central power, they are absolutely "nothing." We hope the *Conservative* will understand and correctly apply our remarks: he will not have to go far to find that "nothing" for which he seeks. We had a State government in 1861, to pull down: but now when the people see their rights, their property, their liberties, one by one passing from them, and call upon those whom they have honored and in whom they have confided, to succor and save them, they find—"nothing."

M. S. Robins, Esq., late Private Secretary to his Excellency Gov. Vance, has assumed the editorial charge of the *Conservative* newspaper, the Governor's organ. We are glad that the *Conservative* has an editor at last, that may be seen and known; and we trust that his labors may not impair his appetite or in any way unfit him for the enjoyment of that peace which the Governor promised us, last August, should dawn in ninety days—but which now seems afar off.—Both our up street neighbors support the Governor and "go for fighting it out now," and yet we don't expect them to work very harmoniously together.

WAR NEWS.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Macon paper of the 5th says:

We have been favored with an interview with an officer of the Army near Charleston, who left his command on Friday last, from whom we learn the following facts.

Our forces are in first rate condition, and not the least dispirited or depressed by what has occurred. They are as enthusiastic as ever, and ready and willing to confront the foe, and oppose his advance as soon as he does attempt one. Confiding in the judgments of the brave and skillful Beauregard, and the gallant, chivalrous Hardee, they but await the command to pounce upon the foe.

The army is advantageously disposed along the line of the road between Hardeeville and Charleston; but its numbers are vastly inferior to that of the enemy.

The enemy is estimated to number about 50,000—a portion of whom will, it is expected, be left as a garrison at Savannah, together with a number of negro troops.

It is expected that as soon as the enemy completes his arrangements, a combined land and naval attack will be made on Charleston—the land attack from the direction of Savannah.—While the indomitable Beauregard will do all in his power, with the means at command, to save Charleston, it must be borne in mind, that his force may prove too weak to successfully resist the overwhelming numbers concentrating against him.

The negroes taken by Sherman are leaving him in large numbers—an officer having met one crowd, numbering at least 1500, on their return to their homes—their treatment having been so different from what was promised.

Our informant also states, that a large number of negro children were either jostled into the river by the treacherous Yankees, or thrown in by their deluded mothers; their captors having told them they could not take them along.

It is believed that if Charleston is secured, Sherman will go to reinforce Grant—without stopping at Wilmington. Great events will be crowded into the next six months.

Another Georgia paper of the same date has the following:

From a high official who arrived in this city last night we learn that there were about 150,000 bales of cotton in Savannah at the time Sherman entered it. Near 120,000 bales of this amount belonged to foreign merchants and cannot be interfered with by the United States Government; the remaining 30,000 bales belonged to American merchants and steps have already been taken to confiscate it.

Kilpatrick did not proceed further than Station 4, on the Gulf Railroad, and the reports heretofore in circulation concerning his arrival in Thomas county are without foundation. We have a force of cavalry, which is thought to be sufficient to prevent any attempt of an advance on his part, on the Thomasville side of the Altahama river.

Some of the Richmond papers are again foolishly asserting that the North is about exhausted, and that no more men or but few more can be had. We think we have had about enough of this: the masses of the people of the South can be no longer deceived by it, and it might as well be stopped.

GEORGIA DEMANDS A CONVENTION.

It is evident from the tone of the Georgia press and the paralysed supineness of the Georgia people, that the great mass of the citizens of that State have lost confidence in the ability of Mr. Davis and those who surround him to carry the country successfully through this revolution; and hence the clamor for State action. The Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, probably the most widely circulated and influential paper in the State, demands a Convention so that the State may save itself from ruin and impending despotism. The following article appears in the issue of that paper of Sunday last:

The Duty of the Hour.—There are certain great crises in the history of a nation, when the highest wisdom is required to save it from ruin. In such an hour the ordinary sentiments which move political bodies are no longer potential.—The men who usually manage the affairs of parties disappear, as sea gulls fly before the fury of the tempest. The occasion is too grand for their tactics: the exigency too solemn for their counsels. This is true of all nations. It is especially true in a popular government. In tranquil times much latitude may be allowed to the acts of the demagogue. He sports like any other insect in the summer air. But in those awful hours, when the very life of the nation is in peril, there is no room for the tricks of mere party managers—earnestness, truth, reason and high courage are the qualities which the crisis demands.

These Southern States have reached that line where something must be done to save them.—We feel no disposition to say a single word that would wound wantonly. We have no reproaches to offer; no complaints to utter. We are quite sure that we write in the spirit of the teachings of the great dramatist,

"Nothing extenuate; nor set down aught in malice."

It is our duty to speak to the people plainly; to point out the dangers which environ them; to warn them against pernicious counsels; and to urge them to save their institutions while they may.

The country is in a deplorable condition.—Our military disasters have brought us to the verge of ruin. This great State has been sacrificed. We do not charge it as the result of any purpose to punish it. It is not at all necessary to treat the question in that spirit. But it is now a part of the history of the eventful times in which we live, that a hostile army has been permitted to march through Georgia, spreading desolation in its advance, without any vigorous efforts on the part of those who control the Confederate government, to arrest or defeat it; an army deficient in supplies; wanting ammunition to fight a single pitched battle; an army that might have been captured to the last man, by a proper employment of the forces under the control of the President. The audacity of the march was only equalled by its complete success.

The veteran regiments of Georgia were ranged along military lines elsewhere; and their own great State, stripped of her natural defenders, has been left at the mercy of the invader, who left the mountain region with his battalions and his wagon trains, and plundering and spoiling as he passed on, marched straight to the sea.

The army which ought either to have confronted Sherman, or to have pursued him, turned its steps toward Tennessee. The country now learns how fruitless—or rather how wasteful that enterprise has proved. It is understood that Hood recoils from the shock of arms in the State which he undertook to rescue. Nashville stands unshaken by the thunder of Confederate artillery. Savannah has passed under the yoke of the enemy.

But these military disasters are not our greatest calamities. The sky above us darkens.—Even the light of hope begins to fade away. To the anxious cry of the people, "Watchman, what of the night?" our Confederate leaders have no cheering message to return. They are understood to be seeking aid from abroad. Aid to be purchased, if rumor is to be credited, by the sacrifice of the very interests which we undertook to vindicate and preserve. If foreign aid can be secured only by a sacrifice of our social system, it will be bought at too great a price. Even if we succeeded in prevailing on England and France to interfere in our behalf, upon such terms, and if their intervention should be successful, successful so far as to put us upon our feet, still that would leave us in a state of humiliating dependence upon our allies. Where would be that coveted independence which we have struggled for? Where our rank among nations? If Athens had sought protection from Persia against the arms of Phillip, what would she have gained by the success of her policy?

We have said that our military disasters do not constitute our greatest calamity. There is on the part of the people of these Confederate States, a want of confidence in the capacity of the Administration at Richmond to conduct the affairs of the government successfully. That confidence has long been declining. It has ceased to exist. We do not write this in any other spirit than that of an earnest statement of our estimate of the state of the country. We have reached a crisis. The vessel is on a lee shore; the roar of the breakers is heard; the storm sweeps with terrific power through the rigging; the helm is powerless; the hand that grasps it is too feeble for such a task. At this solemn hour what is to be done? It is no light thing to offer counsel at such a time.

One thing is quite plain. It is the right of the people to decide their own destiny. The people of Georgia may meet in Convention to deliberate upon the affairs of the Commonwealth. They are the real parties in the tremendous issue which is to be settled by the revolution now in progress. The Legislature does not represent the people in their sovereignty. It is a law-making body. Its functions are specific and limited. It can do nothing which affects the organic law of the State. But a Convention would represent the sovereignty of the people. It might create, change, or destroy. It might be well at this time to bring the people of Georgia together to consider the state of the country.—Surely, when the life of the State is in jeopardy, it is eminently proper that the supreme power in it should consider its condition. It might at least advise, if it did nothing more. It might instruct, if it did not act.

The scheme of negotiating with foreign powers for the abolition of slavery within the States, is freely discussed. A negotiation, too, to be conducted by the Confederate Government. The proposition is a monstrous one. We do not now speak of the policy of emancipation, immediate or remote. But we do say that to claim for the Confederate Government the power to negotiate is a monstrous assumption. That Government possesses no right whatever to control slavery. The system of domestic servitude as it exists in these States, belongs to the people of the several States. It is for them to say when it shall cease to exist. To advocate the right of the Confederate Government to dispose of slavery, is to exhibit a very imperfect acquaintance with the structure of our government. The Confederate Government has no more power over it, so far as its existence or its modification of form can be concerned, than it has over serfdom in Russia, or the apprentice system of England.

Upon this subject and upon other questions affecting their rights, the people of Georgia may well speak. A Convention would be able to define the relations of the State to the Confederate Government, to the other States, and to dispose of all questions affecting the interests, the welfare, and the honor of this great Commonwealth.

The state of the country certainly demands the exertion of its highest wisdom, patriotism and virtue. In other words, the motto of the State may now inspire our counsels: "Justice. Wisdom, Moderation."

The *Constitutionalist*, the administration paper of Augusta, of the same date, has the following:

The "Constitutionalist" calls upon Gov. Brown to recommend to the Legislature about to meet, to pass a bill calling a Sovereign Convention, and we trust the Legislature will pass the bill at once. In times of great danger to the State it is well that the people assembl.—We are not afraid to trust Georgians. And while this paper has been a warm supporter of the Administration, because of its earnest love of the cause in which Georgia has embarked her fortunes and her honor, and while we admire the President and have unbounded faith in his honor and his patriotism, yet we call for this Convention that the world may know who we are—where we stand.

For the Progress.]

From the day Mr. Davis took his seat as President of the Confederate States the country has been sinking step by step into despotism. At first it was hardly perceptible, but for the last two or three years it has been so bold as to be visible to every mind, from the scholar and statesman down to the less refined and enlightened society. The obnoxious mode of conscription, placing every one between certain ages into the army, was one among the first bold strides to despotism. Such a law was never before known in any free republican government. It belongs to the age in which Bonaparte figured or to a monarchical government where the people bow in humble obeisance to the will of one man. It is and will forever be detestable to the citizens of a free religious government where the people and not a dictator rule.

The people of the South—those who have to do the fighting and bear the burdens of the war—do not nor never have believed that it was commenced for the preservation of their homes and firesides. If they had believed thus, Mr. Davis would not have had to resorted to a conscript law in order to *force* them into the army; but the patriotism that always glows in an American's bosom would have prompted them to have gone in such numbers that ere this the enemy would have been driven from our soil and peace and happiness restored to the country.—The fact is this war was gotten up by a few aristocratic slaveholders of the South and abolitionists of the North, who never have nor never expect to do any of the fighting. An act passed at the last session of Congress, exempting the owners of fifteen negroes from military duty, proves plain enough that they consider the non-slaveholder and laboring class of the South as did the ancient kings their subjects—people fit for nothing only to do drudgery or service of a base nature. The law was passed in order to screen men of wealth from the army. Mr. Davis and his favorites think the slaveholding aristocrats are too good to peril their lives in battle.—Such service belongs to the poor laboring men who own no slaves and who leave nothing behind them when they are gone but a house full of orphans, and, perhaps, a broken-hearted wife, whose voices are heard all over this land of blood and carnage, as they stand before the closed doors of the rich aristocrats and cry in vain for one morsel of bread to save themselves and children from starvation.

I know there are some who will say the above is treason—the highest treason ever known—but their words are idle—I speak nothing but the truth and I do it boldly and fearlessly, regardless of the consequences that may follow.—Though Mr. Davis and his favorites may brand me as a traitor I am consoled by the fact that—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Next followed the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—the boldest and most effectual stroke ever made at civil liberty. By its suspension the civil law has been set at defiance, many of our best and most loyal citizens have been torn away from family and friends and cast into a bastile or dungeon upon mere suspicion or probably because they did not agree with those in power upon the great question at issue. The writ was suspended because North Carolina was a "d—d nest of traitors," although Mr. Davis says she has furnished more men according to her population than any other State. It was not suspended for the public benefit, but in order to give Mr. Davis and his minions more power.—Although the people of North Carolina murmured at its suspension because they knew it was an infringement upon their rights and liberties, yet they submitted to it paticuntly, hoping that such would not be the case again. But Mr. Davis is not yet satisfied. He acknowledges that he wants more power, and unless the people rise in their might and guard their rights and liberties they will soon find that he will be a despot and they his subjects. In his message to Congress, now in session, he recommends a repeal of the law exempting certain professions from military duty, and placing every man in the army, only such as the Secretary of War shall deem proper to detail. If this is adopted no eye can foresee nor mind can comprehend the evils that would flow from it. It would be ruinous to the country and open a broad channel to fraud and impartiality. The Secretary of War is not capable of deciding who shall remain at home and who shall be sent to the army, because he has not the facilities of ascertaining the wants of the country. He would detail none, only such as are recommended to him by certain favorites of the President, and thus many who are indispensible to the communities in which they live will be forced into the army, while the sons and relatives of a few men of wealth who ought to be there would be permitted to enjoy the ease and comfort of home. If such a policy is adopted the people of the South can no longer boast of liberty, for it will fasten upon them complete despotism. It will silence the Press, with the exception of a few government organs who advocate that the "king can do no wrong," and when that institution is destroyed, I care not in what clime or under what circumstances, the liberties of the people will perish with it. It is the great bulwark and guardian of our liberties, and none but tyrants desire to see it suppressed.—Even ministers of the Gospel—men who proclaim the word of God—would have to bow humbly at his feet and ask for a detail! Shame upon a man or set of men who would thus enslave a people who, for nearly a century, have basked in the bright sunshine of liberty—for which their fathers fought and bled seven long wearisome years.

Our Legislature assembles again on the 17th instant. Devoutly do I trust that the members of that honorable body will do something to rescue North Carolina from her present perilous situation. She has surrendered her rights one after another until she has but little left to surrender; and so sure as there is a God if the bloody strife that is now going on is prolonged—if man continue to slay his fellow-man—if the people stand aloof in the future as they have in the past, and suffer their rights to be wrested from them, ere another twelve month is numbered with the past this once great, glorious and happy America will become a complete despotism, and its rulers will have no equals as tyrants either in ancient or modern history.

Hillsboro', N. C. C. W. H.

LETTER TO GOV VANCE.

We find the following letter addressed to Gov. Vance, in the Milton *Chronicle*. The letter will apply to many of those who voted the yellow ticket last summer, for it is generally known that all the bomb proof men in the State, especially those for whom the Governor certified, voted that ticket:

To Guv. Vance—

Sur—I've seen your procklamashun exhortin all of us patriotic men out of the army who are able to lode and shute a gun, to kum to the defence of Wilmington—and notis that you partikilurly exhort us fellers who "panted for the fray and snuffed the cuss'd war while it was far off," and I agree with you, Guvernor, that they all ought to go, and dod drot my buttons, if my patrytism hadn't gone up the spout jest one day before I saw your rallying appeal, I'll ete snakes if I had't have showldurd my gun and gone down and fit the infurnel yankees as long as thar wus a shot in the looker. You say we are kowards if we don't kum. That's purty hard to take, but I'd rather take it than git a ball in the belly!—Sur, you sing Sams to a ded hoss when you kall on us fellers at home tu pitch in. I seed a feller not long since talkin about volunteerin, and the nabers all sed he ought to be sent to the lunytick asaylum, kase he wus krasy. You see tha did'nt know the Konscrape Officer wus arter him with a sharp stick.

Yes, sur-ee—my partytism plaed out the day before you issued your proklymashun. If it wurn't for that I go, sartin, allthough I have a mighty silfin about my inards every time I think of fasin the enemy and standin fire. Thar wus a time when my partyism use to bile clean over, and I raly thot I was the greatest patryot out—about the time I panted for the "fray" and snuffed the war. But I find I wurn't in yernest, and the truth is I never once thot of doin any of the fightin myself, indiwidually—I didn't. I thot if the scrimige kum, thar was plenty to do the fightin without me. So when it did kum, I sed "go boys—my korn krib and smoke house shall be thrown open to yer families." And I did throw them open and keep them open until the boys got almost onght of sight; and arter that I made other people pay for my liberalty.

Guvernur, if you'll give me a fat bumproof Offis, I'll kum a kitin, but if you don't do this, call fur stones from the vasty deep, but not fur this chile.

Buy the wai, Guvernur, kan you tell me how so many able bodyed Home Gards manage to git exhempted down thar in Rawley? I heer of one man that got off by pain—I don't zackly know who—sixty dollars *in gold*, arter the Medikal bord had examined him and ordered him to the frunt. Another hale, harty young feller, got off to the tune of Three thousand konfederate dollars, and my red heded nabor Tommy Brandon, ses he was offered exhemption for his likelyest nigger feller. Thar must be a wheel within a wheel down thar sumwhar, and a gud eal of secret kurnudlin. You better luk into it.

ONE OF THE INWALIDS.

GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.—The following information, which we find in the Augusta Chronicle of the 3d, will be gratifying to the army of Tennessee: "We learn from a gentleman who saw General Johnson in Columbia, that the report of his reinstatement to the command of the Army of the West is correct, and his head quarters will be at Montgomery, Ala. This fact is encouraging."

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.